rest advantage of the domestic over the sarket is its permanency. A glance at our till show the fluctuating unstable character eign market. In 1838 we exported 1.319,000 f wheat; in 1839, 4.670,000 bushels; and in of the foreign market. In 1839, 4670,000 bushels; and in 1840, 11,196,000 bushels; in 1845 the export fell down to 6,365,500 bushels; the next year it rose to 13,000,000 tushels; the year following it went up to 26,202,000; and last year it came down to 12,561,000, being a falling eff of more than one-half in a single year. Such is the character of the foreign market for our bread stuffs. This fluctuation is most injurious to the sgricultural producers, who must depend mostly on the demand of the year, and whose articles are perishable, many of them leating but a single season.

But while the foreign market is thus fluctuating and uncertain, the home market is constant and unce. The four millions in the midst of us, engaged in manufactures and mining, will want their supply annually, and they look to the American farmer alone for that supply. Buppose that the manufacturing district in Great Britsing and a certain manufacturing district in Great Britsing should require the same average amount of American

But our present Tariff goes farther, and in se ticulars discriminates against our own labor, and in favor of the labor of other countries. It impasses a duty of thirty per zent upon wool unmanufactured, while woolen and worsted yarn, baizes, bockings and flannels, manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, are admitted at a duty of teenty-fee per cent, and blankets of all kinds, hats of wool, are subjected to a duty of only treety per cent. Here is a direct discrimination of five per cent in the one case, and of one per cent in the other, against the labor of our own country for the benefit of foreign laborers. Hemp, unmanufactured, is charged with thirty per cent duty, while cables and cordage, turred and unterred, is admitted at taxety five per cent, and minufactures of hemp not otherwise provided for at treesty per cent. Here again is a bounty of five and of ten per cent paid to foreign labor. A bounty of ten per cent is paid on foreign blank books, bound or unbound; for they are permitted to come in at a duty of treesty per cent, while the paper of which they are composed would be charged thirty per cent. Plain cotton sheetings or shirtings, where labor makes but a small fraction of the expense, are charged with a duty of threaty five per cent, while caps, gloves, leggings mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, composed wholly of cotton, and greatly entered.

he whole policy of Great Britain may be illustrated y the article of silk and its manufactures. She adults raw and undyed silk free of duty, because she as to import it. If it is merely thrown and dyed, she mposes a duty of 45 cents per pound; but the moment it goes into her manufactures, she imposes a laty of from \$2.64 to \$6.59 per pound; or, in other words, she imposes just such a rate of duty as will proceed her manufactures of the sum of the

commercial revolution, when prices decline, the for eign manufacturer can, without any trouble, reduce the wages of his operatives. But with us such reduction cannot be made. With us, thanks to the genius of our Government, the laborer is worthy of his hire. In Europe the price of labor is graduated upon the mere sucsistance rats. But in our country the laborer is not satisfied with mere animal subsistence. He must have something more than enough to keep soul and body to getter. He is a freeman and should be treated as such. His labor must procure him a competency to support himself and family in comfortable circumstances. Le ducate his children and it them for usefulness. He must earn enough while he is able to labor, to support himself and family in old age—enough in health to sustain himself in atckness.

One objection to our revenue system consists in its ad valorem duties. Until the procent administration, specific duties have never been discarded. In 1816, when the Tariff was revised to pay off the public debt, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mason, recommended the imposition of specific duties. On the 20th of January, 1818, Hon Wm. H. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, submitted a report in answer to a ball of the House made the February previous. He states, among other causes of fraud, that the duties be-

have examined with some care the Tariffs of the prin-cipal commercial nations, and they have been struck with their uniformity with reference to this subject. Specific duties are generally carried to a very great ex-tent. The French Tariff is almost exclusively specific. The Tariff of Great Britain imposes specific duties upon nearly all the principal articles of imports such as grain, beef, pork, and provisions of all kinds, beer, cider, wine, and spirits of all kinds, not free, timber, boots, shoes and gloves, bats and bonnets, books and paper, glass of all kinds, fish, oil, cables and cordage; and a great variety of other articles.

The imposition of an advalorem duty opens the door to trauds on the revenue, and thus invites importation on foreign account. And the history of our revenue laws onclusively proves that the imposition of specific duties tends strongly to give the impositions into the hands of our own citizens in the City of New York, where about 62 per cent of our revenue is collected, this is literally true. Under the declining scale of the Compromise Act foreigners had almost monopolized Compromise Act foreigners and almost monopolized. this is literally true. Under the decitaing scale of the Compromise Act foreigners had almost monopolized the trade in our large cities. We have official statements from the Collectors of New-York, that in 1842 when the duties were all reduced to 20 per cent advancem. 75 per cent of the imports into that city from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, were no foreign account; but under specific duties of the Tariff of 1842, the imports under our present ad valorem system, for eigners have again so far monopolized the business, that the Collector informs us that about 75 per cent of these imports are on inviging and of course only about

suppose that the manufacturing of strict in Great Britain should require the same sverage amount of American flour—the county in Ohio, for example, which should supply Lowell or Pittsburgh, would have a certain market; the growers would know before they sowed their seed what quantity of land to put under wheat culture; they could calculate with a good degree of certainty, and shape their means to their ends. Every practical man will see at once that the county which should supply lowell or Pittsburgh would enjoy a decided advantage over the county which should depend upon the manufacturing district in Great Britain. In fact, every view we can take of the subject, shows the advantage of the home ever the foreign market.

The abandonment of the Protective policy would in files a deep highry upon the farming interests of the country. It would not only deatroy or greatly fingle this valuable home market, but, by breaking down our manufactures, thousands upon thousands of those now cangued in that great branch of industry, would be driven into agricultural produce.

Another advantage in favor of American fabrics is that the material is American, as well as the produce that the material is American, as well as the produce that the material is American, as well as the produce that the material is American, as well as the produce that the material is American, as well as the produce of the strict of the favor of American fabrics is trially increasing the favor of the structure of the same time. The litegort snowers the assertion of the Secretary of the Treasury that its favor is a structure of the same time. The litegort snowers to assert the of the same time. The litegort snowers to assert the assertion of the Secretary of the Treasury that its favor is a structure of the same time. The litegort snowers to assert the material is American, as well as the produce of the same time. The litegort snowers to assert the material is American in the structure of the same time. The litegort snowers to assert the same time. The purchase at \$30 would pay \$9 duty, which would bring it up to \$29, while the other, who was compelled to pay \$40 would pay but \$9 duty, which would carry the whole cost up to \$49. It will be seen by this example that specific duties tood to equalize prices and to check fluctuations in the market.

The interests of the country require stability in prices, and consequently in the revenue laws. They do not ask a high rate of duty, that the law may be permanent. While they sak that the Tariff of 1846 should be modified, they do not ask that the Tariff of 1842 should be revived. They admit that in many respects the Tariff.

training of a bill, we would suggest that duties should be specific as lar as practicable. The present duty upon cotton goods should be increased to some extent. We doubt the wisdom of the policy which shall bring into the country, as it did last year, cotton goods to the value of \$18,40,000 where we have the raw material and all the facilities for producing the domestic article. The duty upon coarse cettons by the Tariff of 1842 was unnecessarily high, and sound policy does not require its enactment. Not, however that these high duties accusely imposed any tax upon the consumers of coarse cettons. The fact was that these duties were prohibitery, and that circumstances drove our war manufacturers into the production of those very articles, and this domestic competition brought the prices down to the very lowest hing point. We believe that the reduction is price has been greater on the coarse than on any other cutton goods. The Eastern manufacturers do not ask the restoration of those rates. If the South and West, where conton manufacturers are in their intency, ask the restoration of such rates, they might be restored. We do not, however, believe that they are necessary. We believe that on some articles the rates of 1842 might be reduced more than one half, on one-third, and on others one-fourth, and still leave the manufacturer that protection which would enable him to compete successfully with foreign fabrics. If these duties could be made specific, a rate from 25 to 35 per cent, upon the usual prices would propably be sufficient.

The duty on woodens by the present Tartif is 10 per cent, and the present depressed state of that manufactures unless the duty could be made apecific and sure. While wood pays a duty of 30 per cent it seems perfectly obvious that the duty upon weedens should be above institate. In this connection and as a part of the wool institate. In this connection and as a part of the wool institate.

While wool pays a duty of 30 per cent it seems perfet y obvious that the duty upon wooless should be abound that a let his connection and as a part of the woon interest, we will mention ready made clothing. I duty upon this article by the act of 1842 was 50 per cent by the act of 1846 30 per cent—a proper media between the two would secure this branch of busine to the American laborer. The duty on glass by the Tariff of 1842 was specific the classification not phage the most indelectes, and the rates on some article unnecessarily high. Here should be a thorough mode cation and a considerable reduction from the Tariff 1842, it the duties on paper were made specific, build increase would probably be required upon present rans. Sugar is snother article which required a specific duty and would bear a reduction from the specific duty as will give to our own miners the American market, and to our own abipping the carrying trade in this article. We have ventured to throw out these hints in relation to the rates of duty, but we have done it without that specific information which would be required to the formation of a judicious Tariff. We are, however, fully satisfied that rates of duty between the acts of 1842 and 1845 would give the necessary amount of revenue, and at the same time afford that protection to the great interests of the country which is so easential to our prosperity.

We are also inclined to the belief that the wants of the Government, as well as the wants of the people.

Ever since it has been in operation there has been a train of causes which have tended directly to awell our imports, and of course increase our revenus. The famine abroad created such a demand for our breadstufs and provisions as to enable us in 1847 to export \$40,000,000 worth of these articles more than during the preceding year. This unusual demand, created by causes with which our tariff had nothing to do, and over which it could have no control, enabled us to increase our imports nearly to the same extent, and thus keep up the revenue.

During the year 1818 the extra demand for these articles abroad has partially passed away, and hence these exports have failen off nearly one-half. Rut other causes have occurred to keep up our imports. The unsettled state of things in Europe has induced foreign houses to send large amounts of their goods to this country, and the amount of foreign capital which has been invested in American stocks, has contributed to the same end. The disturbed state of Europe will divert many laborers from agriculture, and as soldiers in the field consume more of the great staples, bread and meat, then ordinary laborers, this may create a demand for our own provisions. The gold at California will also create a demand for manufactured articles, and perhaps have some effect upon our imports. But these causes are all new elements, the duration of which no one can predict with certainty; and hence no astisfactory estimate can be made upon our imports or revenue. But we are satisfied that when these causes shall

productions, for the paltry purpose of giving the Government \$64,081 gross revenue! Salt is snother article which illustrates this principle. In 1845 we imported \$63,300 of gross revenue. In 1845 we imported 3,999,604 bushels, valued at \$63,800, which, with a specific duty, gave as \$63,400 of gross revenue. In 1845 we imported 3,999,604 bushels, valued at \$1,042,502 which, with our reduced ad valorem duty, gave us but shield, with our reduced and valorem duty, gave us the interest of duty, gave \$3,168,381, walled at \$143,838, and grant and sugar.

In 1846 we imported 126,6366 pounds of brown sugar, valued at \$3,148,082 which, with the specific rate of duty, gave \$3,168,391 of gross revenue. In 1848 we imported 248,301,117 pounds, valued at \$8,963,654, which, with a thirty per cent. ad valorem duty, gave \$268,066 of gross revenue. This example gives us an increase of \$9 per cent. of imports, and a failing off of the revenue of \$474,500.

The state of the paltry purpose of giving the Government holds out to for eighers.

The imposition of an ad valorem duty opens the door to frands on the revenue, and at head and a sumily and sugar interests of our own country. Our own manufacturers have found themselves embarrassed by the literal policy our Government holds out to for eighers.

The imposition of an ad valorem duty opens the door to frands on the revenue, and at his states of our revenue, and thus levites importation of our revenue laws. The system of the meeting of the mext Congress the totrands on the revenue, and thus levites importation on foreign account. And the history of our revenue will probably be the wants of the meaning quarters of the last year and so own and thus levites importation of the free and the second probably been last year the busine of trade out to sold probably be and the reduction and substitution of an advalorem duty opens the door to foreign account. And the history of our revenue, find the revenue of the meeting of the next Congress the totrands on the revenue, and thus levites impor productions, for the pairry purpose of giving the Gov-enment \$64,081 gross revenue! Sait is another article which illustrates this principle. In 1845 we imported so come up to the Secretary's estimate, remains to be

de waterfells will be put in requisition, and the in bitants will be clad with fabrics from their own

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

A despatch from Mr. GREELEY, brings the in session yesterday afternoon, sustained the 12th Committee of the Whole, made by Mr. MEADE of white and 51 for prime yellow. In Pacvisions there cast in its favor to 107 against it. The final vote on the passage of the bill was equally satisfactory, 36 Year to 87 Nays.

o the doughfaced vote of the Senate on Monday We trust that position will not be abandoned. It is not only the position of Justice, which is the best expediency, but of the People of this country To finch from it would be a disaster and a dis-

A Most Extraordinary Letter-Gen. Shields

It is pretty generally known in political circle WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1849.

Hon Sidney Breeze: Sir-On my return to this country from Mexi o-broken in constitution, feeble in health, an till suffering under the effect of wounds, you wer he only man in the City of Washington who re selved me with coldness and unkindness. Whe hape of a final Certificate of Naturalization in Ellingham Court. You knew at the time that I was naturalized by law, and by the naturalization of my father while I was a minor. I told you the incumstances, and, as I then talked of going to Canada in case of war, you offered to give me a ertificate which would simplify the proof in case of difficulty. Now I wish you to give me a letter example of the transfer of the proof in the case of the transfer of the proof in the contract of the proof in the contract of the proof in the case of the proof in the proof i pe of a final Certificate of Naturalization etter for that purpose. I should have sent a tend at once and imporatively demanded such a tter, but I felt that in disgracing you I should surace the State that had made you and mysel If, however, you persist in your course of injustice toward me and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning. Let the consequences fall on your own head. I shall hold myself acquitted, both before God and man, for the course I shall feel bound ore God and man, to pursue toward you.
Your obedient servant.
JAS, SHIELDS.

(Copy) JAS, SHIELDS.

1 We have received the proceedings of a ceting held at North Fairfield, Ohio, on the 14th inst to approve the course of Honace Garrier on the Mile age Question. This is one of many evidences of the stand their own interests, and cannot be blinded as to adjournment the deserts of a public servant by any amount of doubt that may be raised. The Fairfield meeting request us to publish their resolutions, but under the circumstances it seems proper that they should reach the pub-lic through some other medium.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.-Harrison Taylor is a candidate for the Convention in Mason County, and John D. Taylor is spoken of as another. Henry Clay and Madison C. Johnson are called on to stand as can didates in Fayette Co. as are George Robertson and

GUBERNATORIAL PREFERENCE .- A Loco Con cention, at Athens, M'Minn Co. Tenn. has declared in favor of Gen. William Trousdale for Governor.

NEW SHIP .- A contract for a ship of 1,100 tons has just been concluded by Messrs. Richardson, Watson & Co. with one of our most noted builders. The has ahip is to form one of Richardson, Watson & Co.'s line the f parkets between Philadelphia and Liverpool. She is be in every respect equal to our best liners.

The Charleston Courier of the 24th says that 1,000 bales of cotton will be saved out of the cargo d the steamer De Kaib, which, our readers will re member, met with an accident in the Santee River. There is hope of saving the boat also.

The Whig Almanac for 1849

Contains a complete list of all the Members of ongress, Cabinet officers, with their respective salaries, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Custom House Offi cers-a list of Revenue Defaulters-the Navy, War Department, the Judiciary, General Land Office, Mints. &c. &c. The Treaty with Mexico, Election Tables. Miscellaneous Readings, &c. Price 12; cents. For sale by all booksellers.

sale by all booksellers.

The A fearful collision occurred on Monda y afternoon, about 34 o'clock between the Camden and Amboy passenger train from New York and the Transportation train from Philadelphia, at West's turn out. The trains were not in sight of each other till just before collision, as they were turning one of the curves. As soon as the Engineers saw each other (says the State Gazette) they reversed their engines, but seeing that the collision was inevitable, they all jumped of. The locomotives struck with great violence, tearing up upon the track, and making perfect wrecks of each other. Fortunately the passengers were not hurt. Expresses were immediately dispatched to Ambay and Bordentown for other locomotives.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Great Fire at St. John's, New-Brunswick

A Large Number of Houses and other Valuable Property Destroyed. ST. JOHN's, N. B. Tuesday, Feb. 27. A most destructive fire occurred in this city last night. It broke out at 11; o'clock, in the rear of the three story wooden building near the head of King at owned and occupied by Messra, J. & G. Lawrence as a cabinet ware-room, and tenanted by Messrs. B. O'Brien as a bookstore, W. Carville as a saddler shop, and the Sons of Temperance as a division room. spread with great rapidity, and in a short time envel. oped the adjoining buildings, sweeping everything beore it, until it reached the County Market Kings-square, when it was fortunately stayed in that direction. On the west, every building on that side of King st as far down as the brick building of Moses Ver non was consumed, and here the configration was happily arrested. A strong north wind prevailed at the tir sweeping the cinders and burning embers to a consider. able distance. All the houses on the south side of King-st were st one time in imminent danger. The cupola of Trinity Church, as well as several buildings in that vicinity, several times caught fire. At one time we were fearful that the old Trinity was destined to become a prey to the flames, but the strenuous exer tions of our citizens, sided by the military, saved this edifice from destruction, although the cupols and the pillars which supported it were burned off. to state that three persons were seriously injured by the falling of the timbers, and pieces of the cupols of Trinity Church, but all of them we trust will re-We are unable to give at this early moment any addi-

Gen. Taylor's Movements. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 27. Gen. Taylor visited Georgetown to-day. I s rapidly regalizing his wonted good health.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 27. The Court House at Chambersburg, Pa. was broken into last night, and the public papers belonging to the Treasurer and Commissioner destroyed ormation that the House of Representatives, at its quantity of money in the office was thrown about the room, but none of it carried away. There is a person suspected of the outrage.

Markets ... BALTIMORE, Feb. 27. The market for PLOUR, with moderate business favor of the buyer. The stock on hand is about 80,000 bbls. We notice sales of 1,700 bbls, including 60s, and Ryg FLOUR, 2.50. For WHEAT there is but sales of Conn are very large at 45 cents for prime is no change to notice. STOCKS are buoyant; Mary land is closed at 98, and Ohio Reliroad 431

Markets BALTIMORE, Feb. 27. noted at \$4 87 for Howard st. and small sales. Grain ontinues quiet. There is no change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets. The southern ma has arrived, but contains nothing worth telegraphing.

Thirtieth Congress WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Conclusion of last night's Debate.) In the House of Representatives, last night, af-ter the conclusion of our dispatch, the discussion on PALERRY, VENABLE, BERRIEN, GREELEY and ROMAN. plittee rose and the House adjourned.

To-Day's Proceedings.

SENATE.
The Senate organized in the usual manner v. s arconps.

The bill amendatory to the act for authenticating certain records of the United States, was taken up, and after consideration, passed.

cating certain records of the Children states, was taken up, and after consideration, passed.

THE INAUGURATION.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS from the Committee here-tofore appointed to notify Messys Taxion and Fill-work of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, reported that they had discharged the days.

charged the duty.

He also submitted a resolution for the appoint ment of a Committee to make arrangements for the reception of Mesers. TAXLOR and FILLMORE in the Sensiac Chamber on the 5th of Mach, and to make other suitable arrangements for the inauguration

other suitable arrangements for the handson ceremonics.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to. The Chair appointed Messra Raverdy Johnson, Jefferson Davis and John Davis, as the Committee.

The bill giving authority to the Commissioner of Patents to renew patents within three years after the expiration of the same, was considered and after a brief discussion laid on the table.

FENSION BILL.

The bill to regulate the allowance of Pensions to officers soldiers, and seamen who have been disabled in the public service, was next taken up, debated and passed.

passed.

Was then taken up. A proposition to increase the salaries of Ministers to England, France, and Russia was submitted and advocated at some length. The members who took part in the debate generally admitted that an increase of the compensation was necessary for the Missions to England, France, and Russia. They also contended that a reduction was necessary in some other cases, but were agreed in the opinion that the subject might as well go over to the next Congress, when the whole system in reference to the salaries of Minthe whole system in reference to the solaries of Min-isters could be reviewed and fully considered. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of various minor amendments, several of which were

reme Court, and offered a few cogent remarks in sup-GREELEY of N. Y. made a speech in opposiion to the amendment, on the ground that the majorit of the Supreme Court were slaveholders, and in favo

Mr. Toomas of Ga. made a vehement speech in

Mr. WILKIN of the IMin District, reported a bill to increase the number of Justices in the Superior Court of the City of New York, and to extend the jurisdiction of the same.

The bill to afford a more effectual protection to the lives of persons against fires in the City of New York, was read a third time and passed.

STATE ASSENT.

STATE ASSENAL.

The bill relative to the State Arsenal was also read a third time and passed.

read a third time and passed.

GENERAL BANKING LAW.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill respecting the General Bankrupt Law, and made some progress therein and had leave to sit again.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY

Mr. Various of N. Y reported a bill relative to a railway from Befalo to Hornellsville.

BELIEF TO FRANKNO WOOD.

The bill for the relief of Fernando Wood was taken up, read a third time and passed. GOLD MEDALS.

A resolution was offered for the presental

dals to Majors Talnott and Smith, which was laid SYRACUSE AND ROCHESTER BAILBOAD.

A motion to put forward the bill relative to the con-struction of a railway from Syracuse to Rochester was made and rejected.

Mr Connell of N. Y. gave notice of a bill to prevent the sale and use of slung shot. On motion, the House then took a recess till af-

The Committee of the Whole House then took up the bull relative to Divorces, and discussed the same at considerable length. No smendment was made. A test vote was taken on the motion to grant leave to sit sgain. Leave was granted by a large majority. The House then adjourned.

Examination of Miller-Conclusion-Prisoner Discharged.

The examination of Jonathan Miller on a charge Hempstead Court House yesterday. The Court convened at 10 o'clock, and the prosecu

ion was continued by the examination of the prisoner Miller stated that his age is 42 years, that of his wife 45; the whole family slept on feather beds, those already mentioned were the only members of his family, does mentioned were the only members of his family, does not recoilect seeing William Creed's house open as he passed on his way to Brooklyn; Creed resides about one and a half miles from the scene of the fire, on the road to Brooklyn, and it will be remembered testified to seeing a man pass on the morning of the fire, whom he supposed to be Miller.] did not see any one about the house of Creed; wore his ordinary clothes to Brooklyn, the same he had on in Court, except his overcost; cannot tell the size of the main building of his house on the ground; passed through Jameica, 8 miles from his residence, before sunrise. amnica, a miles from his residence, before subrise binks he was below Union Race Course, eleven mile rom home, whou the sun rose; does not know wh he colored man was who unloaded his hay; first say

Saturday night preceding the fire, he was at the house William Berrian, engaged in loading the wagon of not r. B. with osts, potatoes, &c. for market; did not re wo

bet might as well go over to the next Congress, when the whole system in reference to the sharior of Millators could be reviewed and fully considered.

The Sentate then proceeded to the consideration of the congress of the mileage of members and the state of the congress of the mileage of members of Congress was adopted.

An amendment appropriating the sum of \$100,-100 to defray the expenses of the mileage of members of Congress was adopted.

An amendment appropriating from an outfit and the state of the st speciple of California and New Mexico to say whether Slavery should exist within their Territories or not.

A series of smendments of various purport were subsequently defired by Messrs. McCelland of Mich. Must are not been discussed by the movers in as many five minutes specified as an amendment only. Mr. Gaving and the set in the families of Mr. Winkley and niece of Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Whaley and niece of Mrs. Miller of Mrs. Whaley at the Stuyvesant Institute on Saturday nig for tickets will no doubt be as great here discussed by the movers in as many five minutes specified as an amendment only. Mr. Gaving a when it was rejected as an amendment only. Mr. Gaving and his wife appeared kind and peaceful as far as how observed. Mrs. Miller are should every fond of his children; was at Miller's the Friday before the fire, and spent the evening, my family were within the health of visiting at Miller of the National Guard in Genoa. Since the measure by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the affirmative by the solitor of the Saturday of the Committee of the Wash of

at Mrs. Miller's the Friday previous to her death; she had then been ill for about three weeks; Mr. Miller was at home on the Friday referred to, and seemed anxious to relieve his wife a liness; the day before the fire Miller procured medicine for his wife.

Miller, that the kindest and most conjugal relations ex- kins & Black,) bearing the following inscription

the Union Race Course, and about 13 from Miller's entertalnment like that given by Mr. Barnes last house. The defence expected to prove by Mr. S. that | Wednesday evening in Panorama Hall, 598 Broadway he was under the impression that he weighed the hay It was unpretending, yet very pleasing. The perform of Mr. Miller on the morning of the 15th before sunrise

The prosecution admitted that Mr. Strong would give who highly gratified the audience by their admirable such swidence, and after the summing up by Mesare. music. They are deserving of great credit, as is also Ralph and Hadden for the prisoner, and the District | their instructor. I am happy to hear of the repetition Attorney for the People, the Justices consulted a few of the Concert this evening in the same place. moments and then discharged the prisoner.

Miller is a slim, spare-faced man, pale and haggard in the extreme, and seemed, during the examination, unwilling to meet the gaze of the inquisitive crowd. He sat most of the time with his face resting in his hands tioned by witnesses or counsel.

The fact of his having been suspected of the terrible rime for which he has just been examined, was ow ing, in a measure, perhaps, to the circumstance of his having, some eight or nine years ago, shot and killed a negro whom he had previously employed and who came to his house in the night armed with a club and negro, Miller delivered himself up, was tried and so

Mr. VAN ORDEN of N. Y. gave notice of his intention to introduce a bull relative to the formation of Savings Banks.

CITY ITEMS. Lectures, Concerts, &c. To-Night.

Legitires:

[Fee parliculars as Alvertains, column
these Erman Astor Place Opera House The P. M.
tong To Gala Hall—Chinese Missian
19. Bod's Lecture—Chinese Missian
19. Bod's Lecture—Chines Hall—The P. M.
L. Limb Springs on Sukkayasis—N. Y. University

FALAL TRAGEDY .- A Woman Shot by her Husof arson and murder was continued and completed at | band:-A portion of the Eighteenth Word was, on | vesterday, thrown icto a great state of excitement in | doctors, barbers, brokers and fortune tellers, all just as eman by the name of Thomas A. Walker, to murde No. 46 Lexington-avenue, near the corner of Twenty-fifth at by shooting her with a six barrel revolving pix sation in the public mind. Her maiden name was Blackty from an uncle of the same name. Subsequent to the m cle's death a paper made its appearance purporting be a forgery. Sometime after her marriage, she having without success, endeavored to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, left him and went to Stamford,

without success, endeavored to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, left him and went to Stamford Conn. Mr. Miller, on discovering her whereabouts, went to Stamford, foreibly conveyed her from that place in a carriage, and took her to Norfolk. Va. with an intention of embarking for France. From some circumstances that occurred at the time, they were prevented from doing so, and Mr. Miller came to this City with his wite, where they continued to live together for some time, but finally separated.

Mrs. Miller subsequently became acquainted with Mr. Walker, and as she alleges was married to him, which, however, Mr. Walker denies to be the case. Mrs. Miller subsequently became acquainted with Mrs. Walker, and as she alleges was married to him, which, however, Mr. Walker denies to be the case. Mrs. Miller house, mrs. I walker denies to be the case. Mrs. Miller house, and the servant giri residing in the family, hearing the report of a pistol, immediately suspecting something wrong, called down Mrs. Wells, the family, hearing the report of a pistol, immediately suspecting something wrong, called down Mrs. Wells, the same to Mrs. Miller, who was residing with her, and ran to the front door to see if she could make any discovery. Mrs. Wells coming down stairs at the same moment, entered the front room, and there discovered her nice lying prostrate upon the floor, bleeding profusely from the wound which had been inflicted. Poysicians were immediately sent for, and information seven to Capt Johnson of the Eighteenth Ward Police, who, with Officer Brown, repaired to the house, and took Mr. Walker into custody. Justice Montford also visited the house at the same time, and while their attention was occupied with Mrs. Miller, Mr. Walker wrote a few lines, which he wished Mrs. M. to sign.

At an early hour the Coroner, having been apprised of the circumstance, also proceeded to the house, with a view of obtaining such information as could be obtained on the subject He secondingly first interrogated Mrs. Well; but very

not communicated to her directly who shot her, and would not in any way implicate Mr. Walker, great reluctance was manifested on her part to answer the questions propounded to her by the Coroner. On questioning Mrs. Walker, the unfortunate victim, as to who shot hen she begged that she might not be interrogated and turned her head; the Coroner them asked her if she shot herself, she repited. No, he then asked her if her husband had shot her, to which she repited that she would not criminate him; the Coroner asked her who she meant by him, and whether she did not mean Mr. Walker; she said she did, and that she forgave him; some person asked if there were any hopes of her recovery; Dr. Holmes, who was present informed her that her chances of living until morning were very siight, whereupon she remarked. May God have mercy upon me; she experienced more and more difficulty in breathing every moment, and in fact she appeared near her end. About 74 o'clock the Coroner requested all present to retire from the room, as the medical gentlemen were momentarily expected. In the meantime Mr. Walker was conveyed to the Station-House and locked up. He asserts that she shot herself. On being asked for the pistol he took it from a pocket in his coat and delivered it to Capt. Johnson. There does not appear to be the sligetest hopes of the laity's recovery, and it is doubtful if she will be alive when this will be before the public.

MR. FRY'S BENEFIT.—The sudden illness of signor Tarrankelli has made unavoidable the post ponement of Mr. Fry's Benefit, which was to have taken place this evening. Friday night is fixed for it, when Erzani will be performed, with the first appearance of elegance and durability in the manufacture of his lists. he new singers.

To-night the king established favorite. La Sonnambula ith Mad. LAROLDE as Marina, will be given, for the sitieth and last representation of the present season. The new season of twenty-five nights will commence on Monday. The subscription-books have been opened. and are filling up rapidly.

Mr. Dana lectures again to night at the niversity Chapel. His subject is one of peculiar in-rest to all students and admirers of Shakspeare, being the supernatural creations of the great Dramatist, illus trated by two of his greatest works- Midsummer's

Night Dream, and the "Tempest" It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that tickets for the remaining half of the course can now be had at half price.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the New-York Prison Association will be held this evening in the large lecture room of Hope Chapel, No. 729 Broadway, March 3.

The style of the Half is at once unique and elegant. This been formed upon the most correct principles of at state, and one of the season. It will pronounce in own encasing in the large lecture room of Hope Chapel, No. 729 Broadway, doors open at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by several popular and distinguished speakers. A condensed statement of the Annual Report of "The Home." in which the efforts of the ladies have been rewarded by successful and interesting results.

Fannt Kemble Butler.—The first of Mrs. Butler's Shakspeare Readings in this City will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on Saturday night. The rush for tickets will no doubt be a great here as it has a state of the secondary special confidence of their Half dearing only has getterned to be common, specially the proposed of the secondary special comfort, by giving the Half which they are about to purchase a critical store that it is a first store that the strip of the Society will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on Saturday night. The rush for tickets will no doubt be a great here as it has the stuyvesant Institute on Saturday night. The rush for tickets will no doubt be a great here as it has the strip of the Society will be strip to the store of the strip of the Society will be strip to the store of the strip of the Society of the Society of the strip of the Society of the strip of the Society of the strip of the Society of the Society of the Society of the

or tickets will no doubt be as great here as it has been in Boston. In Cambridge, where she gave a reading all the tickets were sold a week previous. In Salem the tickets (800) were all sold in one forenoon, and Mrs. Butler was received with three cheers when she alight

ly Captain of the Italian military company in New York, and Colonel in Mexico during the revolution against experience of thirty years enables us to pronounce our and Colonel in Mexico during the revolution against Spain, having returned to Italy, was named General thhief of the National Guard in Genoa. Signor Avezzana, during his stay in our City, enjoyed the reputation of a most benevolent and patriotic Italian; and while

elected Superintendent of the Western New York House of Refuge, with a salary of \$1,500 a year, and privileges

PRESENTATION .- The rooms of Messrs. Wheeler & Dixon, No. 251 Broadway, were well filled last eve ing the occasion being the presentation to the latter box, (from the establishment of Mesers, Ball, Tomp

of the bill.

Mr. Toomes of Ga. made a vehement speech in opposition to the bill, replying to the remarks of Mesers. Ball, Tomposition to the bill, replying to the remarks of Mesers. Wiston and Garrier with much severity.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio followed. His remarks were listened to with marked attention. He denied that Texas had any claim upon New Mexico, and denounced, in strong language, the whole Annexation business. He was opposed to Mr. Vinton's amendament. The Committee then, on motion, rece and reported progress, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 27.
AGRICLITURAL SCHOOL.

Mr. BUSH of the XXXIst District reported a bill for the establishment of a State Agricultarial School.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

Mr. Cole of the XXVIIIth District presented an adverse report upon the petition praying for a read and every often during that time; consider him an industrious, provident man; frequently had business transactions with him: rented him mesadows for years, and have found him: the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader and most conjugal relations as the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest and most conjugal relations as a leader of the kindest an

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE

one built for St. Nicholas' (German Catholic) Church, Second at the other for St. Peter's (Catholic.) Williams burgh, are now finished at Mr. Erben's manufactory, Centre at. They can be seen any afternoon this week this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, when eight hun same time.

performances in all branches of the magic art are well threatened the life of Mr. M. After having shot the remembered by those of our citizens who were alive in steamers, and will commence his solveer on Monday next. He has engaged the Minerva Rooms for that pur ously disappeared from his house about 18 months ago, pose, where he will display his many wonderful feats to the astonishment of the young and old generation STEAMER CHESAPEAKE .- We learn from one of

the passengers that the steam ship Champente, an account of which appeared in our columns yesterday, re turned to the City. Her passengers will be transferred to the Northerner, which sails positively on Thursday THE WATER-CORE JOURNAL for March bus

ust been issued by Fowlers & Weils, 131 Navanust | It s a valuable work, and cheep at one dollar a year. Contents, in another column of this day's paper,

THE CHINESE -Whoover wishes to become ac quainted with these curious people and their peculiar ions of 'Celestials,' and his mandarins, their mane of administering justice, their priests, families in house they appear in their various occupations, eight thousand miles under our feet, should visit the Chinese Mascom, where they are to be seen, together with an immense of the Chinese in the arts of civilized life.

The Giant and Giantess, Triants the Fairy Queen, and the Satile Brothers, all clove their engagement with the present week. The two former are cartainly the greatest attractions over exhibited in this city, while the latter are in no way inferior to the best band of ministels that ever appeared before the public. The avaising entertainments in the Lecture Room take place at 5 and 75 o'clock. CP" Mr. RICHARD II. DANA will deliver the Fifth Lecture

of the course on Shakspeare this evening at the large chape of the University, commercing at 5 o'clock. Subject, " shake speare in the Supercatural—Hinstrated by the Midsummer Night's Dream and the Tempest " The course having now been half finished, tickets for the mining four lectures may be obtained at half the origin

orice, viz for a single person \$1.50, for two persons \$2.50, and for three persons \$1-at the door, or at the hookstores of Messes. Appliston, Potnam. Kernot and Baker & Scribner. Dr. Does will deliver his last beture this evening at flinton Hall, and will give his surprising experiments. To norrow evening Mr. Fiske will lecture, when the experi-

the sales this day, at 12 o'clock, by ANTHONY J BLEECKER, at the Merchania' Exchange, of 32 valuable lot enth-av, north side of Fifty-ninth-at, and on the south side of of Fixtieth at, the lots being of full dimensions-maps of and the Bloomingdale-road; the gore lot of ground on north side of Barrow-t, opposite the jucction of Commerce and Barrow sta. And the elegant residence 121 Mercer-st. near Prince-st; and by order of the trustees of Jessy Ann Dyell the residue after the termination of the life of the said party

in that valuable property 191 Broadway, near John st. [36 INTERESTING TO LADIES - A New Invention, patested himsary, 1849 - Those persons who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to endure the unpleasant taste and smell insepa rable from artificial seeth attached to the remaining roots (in the usual manner,) are invited to call at my horse and which sortiely obviates this great evil Physicians and other scientific men are particularly invited to call, and if they wish to know the value of this invention by a personal expariment, they will be gratified without charge.

F. H. CLARK, Deallst, 218 Ninib st.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING FARHIONS FOR 1849 .- N. Gentlemen's Hate, which he is manufacturing under the personal superintendence, and which he flatters himself will be found superior, in every regulate that constitutes a beautiful and durable article, to any but ever officred for sale in New York. The gentlemen of New York are, by this time, pretty good judges of what a hat should be, and to their criticism he will feel proud to offer his new Spring hat, confident that it is the ne plus ultra of taste and menh, and only surpassed in the sterling quality of its materials by the elegant gracefulness of its contour. Our county customers may rely on receiving their orders for the Spring Fashion, during the first week in March. 27f 45°

THE HAT FOR 1849 -- On Thursday next, the lat of March, the subscriber will be prepared to exhibit to h's friends sed the public at large, GENIN'S Spring style of gentlemen's Hats, and he confidently believes that he will, as usual, be successful in his exertions to retain the patronage of gen-

that he has also been enabled, by improvements in me-chinery and by adding to the quality of the materials employed in their make, the experse which other houses lav-Hat for \$4. None but the richess materials are used in his manufactory, and the best workmen are alone employed. Having increased the dimensions of his sales room nearly merous customers. JOHN N GENIN, 214 Broadway. one-half, he will be enabled to amply accommodate his as

27 54 Opposite St. Page.

Spring Pashion for 1849 - Archer & Brother of 269 Greenwich at will introduce the Spring style for gestle men's hats, Saturday, March 3 2751**

Knox, 128 Fulton-st, will issue his Spring fashions

PRESERVED MEATS FOR CALIFORNIA THOMAS KENSETT & Go. 23 OLD-SLIF.—Meats, Sorp-Game, Oysters, Lobsters, Milk, &c. are put up in the case of 1, 2 and 4 lbs. each, and may be conveyed to the remove chinates, retaining perfectly their natural tasts and sweet ness. To travelers these articles are invaluable, as they

of im.

A List of the cities and principal towns of the country in which the papers are published, for which V. S. Patanen is the Agent, cast of advertising and valuable prices suggestions to business men can be had graits at the Agency.

articles unequaled. Every can we preserve is warrants

formed deeds worthy of a great man.

Agency.

Mr. Samuel S. Wood, Superintendent of the House of Refuge in this City, was on Thursday last elected Superintendent of the Western New York House of Refuge, with a salary of \$1,500 a year, and privileges.

M. B. This articles received the highest premium at he had a received the highest premium at he fair of the American Issumic. E. LYON, 420 Broadway.